were placed in jail last evening, where they remain, awaiting an examination by General Viele. That rathole of the rebels has been effectually stopped for the present; but it will not be long before some other avenue for information will be discovered. As I have before observed, the leminary shown by the Military Governor is not appreciated by the minerable defers of the government here, and a more stringent policy should be adopted. The manner in which the oath of allegiance is administered in Norfolk has almost become a farce, I am sorry to say. But little discrimination seems to be exercised in the matter, and the obligation is taken with great facility, and undoubtedly disregarded with an case equal to that with which it is assumed. From all evidences afforded me I am inclined to believe a change of policy necessary, and I am not alone in my opinion. We are surrounded by a swarm of trattors, who regard the oath of allegiance of no more value than the stump of an old segar. There needs a turn or two of the screws in this quarter; and I think the Military Governor will find very soon that his delicate consideration is all thrown away. We need more vigor to make the trattors aware that they have outraged, and I hope they will be made to feel the Perfect equality exists here; the traitors and the Union men are subjected to the same roctine, and if there is any difference i don't know but the man who avoids taking the oath has a little the best of it. Let this be reformed altogether.

By a deserter who left Petersburg on Friday morning

any difference I don't know but the man who avoids taking the cath has a little the best of it. Let this bereformed altogether.

By a desector who left Peteraburg on Friday morning I learn that Captain Davidson, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, whe was cut off, with his command of twenty men, near flackwater river, was at the Peteraburg Hotel, where he has been made very comfortable. It seems that Captain Davidson made a good fight before he was captured, his command keeping up the contest for a good half hour, killing three and wounding six of their assainants. I have before sent you the list of missing men from the Eleventh eavairy, in that affair. One was killed and one wounded on our side. The name of the man killed was Ablah C, St, John, of Penn Yan, New York. The rebois enclosed him in a coffin and buried him at the foot of a large mulberry tree. Arrangements have been made by his company to erect a proper monument to his memory on the spot where he fell. The force which attacked Captain Davidson was two companies of the South Hampton cavalry, under command of Captains Blow and Gillet, who intended to ent off Major Wothersill, of the Eleventh cavalry, on a reconnoissance to South Quay. The rebois swam their horses across the Black river and hoped to intercept Major W., but quite unexpectedly encountered Capt. Davidson and his party.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT ARAGO.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

SHARP BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND.

Defeat of the Rebels, with a Loss of Seventy-Five Killed and Wounded.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

The United States transport Arago, Henry A. Gadeden

mander, arrived from Port Royal yesterday aftersoon, bringing important news from the scene of opera-We are indebted to Mr. Frederick Grantegein, the pur-

ser of the Arago, for favors.

The Arago brings a large number of passengers, both military and civilian, and eighteen prisoners taken at Fort Pulaski, in charge of Lieut. Doolittle. She brings also the remains of Lieut. John G. Sprosten, late e: United States gunboat Seneca; Sergeant Erastus W. Case and John Lowndes, a government employe.

Her cargo consists of 261 bales Sea Island cotton, con

signed to Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New York, and a large amount of Adams Express Com pany's goods.

The United States transport Ericeson left Hilton Head

for Key West on June 10. The United States transport len Deford arrived from New York at Hilton Head June

The following are the names of the passengers by the

Arago:—

Major Wright, of General Hunter setaff, wounded; Lieutenant Kinzio, Mrs. Colonel Serrell, Miss Jinks, Mrs. Captain C. E. Fuller, Miss Whiden, Mrs. Sears, two children and sorvant; Mrs. Captain Bossard, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Miss J. G. Fuller, Miss Jonkins, Mrs. Quaiffe, Mr. de Grasso Fox, Mr. M. E. Griffith, Mr. Cooper Smith, Miss Mather, Miss Perritt, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Lieutenant Martin and son, Dr. Peck, Miss Peck, Mrs. Lieutenant Martin and son, Dr. Peck, Miss Peck, Mrs. Lieutenant Gould, Captain Liebuman and servant, Captain Eddridge, Captain Doate, Captain Hoxie, Captain Eldridge, Captain Doate, Captain Mointyre, Paymaster Winter, Lieutenant Kousses, Lieutenant Iockwood, Lieutenant Hoxok, Lieutenant M. P. Esne, Lieutenant Bowditch, Lieutenant W. F. Lane, Lieutenant Bowditch, Lieutenant Robusson, Lieutenant Currier, Lieutenant Marshall, Lieutenant Philips, Lieutenant Doubar, Lieutenant Heintzelman, Lieutenant Bowditch, Lieutenant Satierback, Dr. Charles Brown, Messrs, O. G. Sawyer, J. M. F. How ard and G. H. Boyston, of the New York press; G. M. Gray, E. Newcombe, S. Ceates, Hy. Coates, S. R. Robbins, A. Train, L. Haskell, Hy. R. Miller, E. Fuller, C. C. Parling, John Loos, F. A. Gould, Elmondord A. Conact, C. W. Lewis, S. T. Derickson, A. W. Cooker, John Woobey, G. H. Rober son, K. Gilbert, G. H. Webor, Pavis Beler, George Burt, George Burt, G. Starkweather, Warren Gray, R. de Bart, C. F. Kinner, Mr. Howell, R. J. Colonan, James Looney, and others.

Hugow Head, S. C., June 13, 1862.

Great Excilement at Hillon Head-Affairs at Beaufort and Stono-What Has Been Accomplished-Unhealthy Post. tion of Our Camps and Bad Water, do., at Stono-The Plight of Non-Comba'ants-Return of Missionaries to New Fork-The Scheme Engloded and what Remains-Death of a Herabl Correspondent, dc., dc.
We have experienced all sorts of excitement during

the past two weeks, and are but just settling down to our old quiet mode of life. In the first place, the operations on James island by our forces, and the navay affairs in the waters of Stono and noighboring streams have kept us on tiptoe of expectancy for a long time mont in consequence of the enemy's movements towards Beaufort. Your special correspondents at St.no, with the land and naval forces, will furnish you rull details of the progress of affairs in that direction.

Stone, with the land and naval forces, will furnish you rull details of the progress of affairs in that direction, which are now about closed. There has been a good deal of skirmishing between our forces and those of the rebels, resulting in our success. The rebels have been on the aggressive since we ocased to advance, and have given us one or two very presty fights. They are in very strong force upon James island, and have a large reserve in Charleston and on neighboring islands. The failure of Colonel Christ to destroy the railroad bridge at Pocotaligo, and thereby saver the main artery between Charleston and Savannah, has enabled the rebels to concentrate a very large force in and about Charleston, with ample means to increase it at short notice. In this they have the advantage of us. They can move troops with greater rapidity and concentrate more easily than we. Still we have managed thus far to get a little shead of them, and would to-day have been in Charleston if a little more transportation could have been procured. One brigade failed to be on the ground assigned it in consequence of lack of transportation, and the moment which found Charleston nearly unprotected on that approach was forever lost, and when the movement approach was found almost impregnable. The cause of the failure of the movement, I presume, will be investigated.

We shall not go into Charleston very soon. That is enough to say at present. Meanwhile we propose to hold what we have got, if sickness and death do not decimate the command. The location of our camps is not by any means healthy. It is surrounded by awanne, and the water which the mea drink is of the worst description. Any ene who has drink the surface well water on the sea minds in this department will get a slight idea of its execrable quality when I say that the common surface water is pure and delicious in commarison with it. It will prove a prolife source of sickness and death to our terops. May they soon get out of the hole.

The paint the other hard body and the point

of the relative position and significance of A if C into contraband minds. Twenty-five or more, mea and women, return in the Arago to day, and the experiment may now be considered as being finelly cleased. What will the shollifoniate try next? I have predicted more than once that the great missionary movement would fail some or later; but I take no credit for it. Any one not blinded by projectice could have looked over the field and forecom the result. It has been apparent from the first, But the missionaries could not see it, and the smisble correspondent of the Tribune, lately here, blandly stated in one of his latera that my accounts of the missionaries were false from beginning to end, and made out of the whose cach. Such charges are cally made, but if necessary I can produce proof to substantant every one of my statements. Any one who has been here and examined and the missionary experiment will testify to the facts I adduced. However, that is all peaced The grand missionary achieves had cold, and betting remains but the chief sachem. Pierce the subcreas of the contrabands: Hew Mr. French, a few called grand, these and old ciches, to tell of the noble band who were to regenerate and rairse up the contraband in the Bepartment of the South. Pierce will thing for a white a six of the extremely a tail like a comet, very long, exceeding y thin and not very intinious, for the edication of abolitic last and fanatics to Beston. What Mr. French will do or when he will go, must now remain a profound secret. I learn he has his eye on some new field for the exceeding of this peculiar telents, and we shall not do the base of him again, freshible and irrobressible as over.

I take this occulion to hid the missionaries, one and all, a tender and affectionate farewell. They have allored ed me, as well as all others in the command, a good dead of fun, which has releaved the entire of the jost winter, people. I expect no thanks for the valuable advise I have given them from time to time; it has been grainform them from time

to give, but hope to be able to send them at a feture time.

I am pained to announce the accidental death of Phinass Homans, Eng., one of the special correspondents of the HERALD in this department. He fell from the death of the steamer Cosmopolitan, at Edicto, on the 5th, and struck his head on the guards of the steamer, producing concussion of the brain, thence falling into the water. A boat was instantly lowered, and in a few moments his body was placed in the cabin. He was totally unconscious and lived but two or three hours after. Two surgeons on beard rendered all the aid in their power, but all in vain. His remains were decently interred at Hilton Head, funeral ceremonies being observed by Rev. Mr. Fronch. Mr. Homan was a gentleman of genial matinets and good ability. At times he was a little eccentric in his manner, but always genial and warm hearted. His loss is deeply felt by his coadjutors here and a large circle of friends at home.

HILTON HEAD, S. C. June 13, 1962 First of Rebels to Beaufort—Great Panic—Flight of Mis-sionaries—The Gunboat Planter Shells Out a Kebel Camp at Kockville, but is Obliged to Retire—General

Since the departure of the expedition to Stone, matter at Hilton Head have worn a dull and wearisome aspect. Nothing has occurred to relieve affairs of their tameners, save a little scare on the part of the occupants of Beaufort on Saturday last, the ludicrous eventuation of which has afforded many a hearty laugh since then. Some adventuresome rebels, learning that our force at

Beaufort had been weakened, came over from Pocotaligo on Saturday morning, reaching about three o'clock Port Royal ferry, where a company of the Fiftieth Pennsylva. nia Volunteers was doing ploket duty, for the purpose of de-stroying the ferryboat and the lighters employed by our troops at that point. The rebels played a shrewd game. Piling a party of intelligent contrabands... 'loyal blacks,' as Mr. Fronch calls the niggers—into the bow of their boat, they rowed boidly and rapidly toward our pickets. and in answer to the usual challenge the negroes respond ed: "It's me, massy; golly, run away from massa dis time." They were allowed to come up, when the rebels. springing to their feet, fired a murderous voiley into our men. Four of them were wounded. A regular stampede approaching in force, and the inhabitants were seize to the excitement of the moment. Gunboats were sent up the river Artitlery and infantry fol towed them in hot harte. The transport Potomac, lying at the Beaufort wharf, grew suddenly popular as a passenger beat, and scores of frightened women and penicsenger boat, and scores of frightened women and panic-stricken men entreased the authorities for permission to visit Hilton Head at the earliest opportunity. Orders were sent in from the advance to have all the ammuni-tion sent out; then to throw open the arsenal that the citizens might arm themselves; then to propare every available lighter and small boat, so that in case of defeat a retreat to Lady's Island might be made. These

feat a retreat to Lady's Island might be made. These orders and movements, crowding so close upon ene another, gave rise to a pune such as the deluded Gideonites of Beautott never before experienced, and, while the more determined non-combinants proceeded to the arseant and provided thouselves with arms, agreat number harried down to Hilton Head as though they were flesting from the wrath to come.

And so the populace wated with open ears for the clash of arms and the shock of battle. Ent they didn't come; and after ascertaining that the "enemy in force" numbered only the daring party who came over in the row boat, who, after accomplishing their object, had ratived to the main, quiet was eventually restored.

The force at Beaufort has since been increased, so that a repetition of the silly stampede of Saturday is not likely again to occur.

The force at Beaufort has since been increased, so that a repetition of the silly stampede of Saturday is not likely again to coour.

I hear by parties who came down last evening on the May flower from Ediato, that the gunboat Pranter shalled a party of rebels out of Rockville on Wenneaday afternoon, and that yesterday afternoon, while on a reconnoissance up Bohickat creek, sha ran undefinity upon a masked battery of three field pieces, which the rebels had brought down under cover of the night. She received three shots at short range, which, however, did but little liqury to the beat and injured no one on board. For a few moments she kept up a lively five of graps and canister upon the rebuls, but was eventually obliged to retiro. Further particulars have not reached me. The Planter, which was recently in the Confederate service at Charleston, neems, now that she sails under new colors, to be an object of especial hate on the part of the "rebs," who would rejote beyond measure at her destruction. The captain of the Mayflower reports that he broke his rudder in stono river, a few days since, and while the vessel was beached for repairs, night before last, a party of rebule came down to the shore from John's island, with the evident design of destroying her. They were driven away, flowever, by a guard of men from the I awnee.

l'awnee.
Your correspondent at Stone sends me down a number
of despatches, which I enclose with this letter.

OLD BATTRRY, STONO RIVER, S. C., June 4, 1862.
The Campaign Opened—The Abundoned Perts Pickens and

Paimetto-What They Are-A Reconnoisance Ionards Charleston-Bort Pemberton-Fine Apparatus of Culti-cated Fields-Lack of Bospitality-Affair Edween Pickels-Repulse of the Enemy in Porce-List of Coaugi-

After many weary weeks of inaction and many days of impatient delay, we have at longth exchanged the duliness of life at Hilton Head for the activity and excitement of a brisk campaign. The lethargic condition into which the affairs of the Department of the South seemed to be drifting has been dispelled, and henceforth there is be-fore our soldiers the task they have long itched to undertake. The incompatibilities of slavery and martial law are no longer discussed; the question of arming the ne-groes is forgotten; whether the Confiscation bill will pass, or the Fugitive Slave law be abolished, or Beecher be the next President, are just now matters of comparative indifference. Old topics, as well as old habits, have fallen suddenly into disure, and we are now earnestly turning our attention toward the force between us and the city of Charleston, and canvassing the means of over coming it and the duration of the siege.

It is but a little way from here to Charleston. From It is but a little way from here to Charleston. From our outposts, looking across the narrow skirt of the island, we can plainly see Fort Johnson, and in a line beyond it Fort Sumter. Still farther the spires of the city and the masts of a few lonely vessels rise d inly to the view. But interposing is a force as large, I think, as our own, and they gave us, in the skirminn of yesterday, an evidence of dash and daring for which ent men seemed bardly prepared. They are, of course, alarmed for the safety of the city. It may be that they will abandon it at once, seeing, as they soon must, that its possession must ultimately be transferred to the Union army. But we have every reason to expect a desperate registance on sheir part, and hard fighting on our own, before the Stars and Stripes will float in traumph over Sumter's walls.

the rebels only waiting long snough to theroughly desired the magazines, haul off their guns and fire their barracks in the rear, the preparations for which seemed to have been greviously arranged. Fort Paimetto is a simple earthwork, of but little strength or extent, in which has more than two or three guns had been maunted. It is occupied now by something over four heatired contrabands, and additions to the "garrison." are of almost hearly occurrence.

Publicon entity our party made a reconnoisance of Fort Pemberton, which is located a little distance this note of Wagoo river. As we passed up the Stone the growing crops on either leak of the stream alloued a pleasant central to the desolate fields below, and gave evidence of the security which the planters in the vicinity had, up to a few days since, enjoyed. Vast noids of corn and broad acres of beauts—minored by the provident planters to feed the rebel army, but destined by the fortunes of war, to be converted to Uncle Samuel's uses—welcomed us on the right and left; but their recart provinces, with a lack of Southern heapitality which might have been expice of unce, the directions ances, were "not at hone." Their mansions, grounds and formitism had been small planters for our use. Their negroes remained to do our hidding. Thur horses and their cather at least in part, were at our disposal; but they themselves ned been called away, and were obliged to forego the pleasure of entertaining their visitors in propositions persons.

Not withstanding this and neglect on the part of the residents, we stoomed and all angiets on the part of the residents we attend a single on turther, or we would be contained the first set of the relief guns. As our boat we applied was single on the part of the residents of the part of the relief guns. As our boat we also the part of the relief guns. As our boat we also the part of the relief guns. As our boat we also the our applied to the first of the relief guns. As our boat we also the our part of which were of the Units—reasons,

Private William McKnight, Co. F., 100th Penasylvania. Private Benjamin Clark, Go. G., 19th New York.

Private Denjamin Clark, Go. G. 19th New York.

Private Solomon Fisher, Co. F. 100th Pa.; since dead.
Private Barrison White, Co. D. 100th Pa.; since dead.
Private Barrison White, Co. D. 100th Pa.; since dead.
Private Barrison Bell, Co. I. 100th Pa.; since dead.
Private Thos. McKnever, Co. A. 100th Pa., seriously, neck.
Corporal William H. Gray, Co. F. 28th Mass., left cheek.
Private Thomas McGovern, Co. F. 28th Mass., left thigh.
Private Thomas McGovern, Co. B. 28th Mass., left thigh.
Private Harry Morarty, Co. A. 28th Mass., left grom.
Priste Harry Morarty, Co. A. 28th Mass., left grom.
Priste Harry Morarty, Co. A. 28th Mass., left grom.
Priste Harry Morarty, Co. A. 28th Mass., left grom.
Priste Harry Morarty, Co. A. 28th Mass., left grom.
Priste McGit, Los Till one Hundingham Printers, left thigh.
Company P.—Captain, James H. Cline; Sergeants,
Robert McGit, D. J. Ginilian Corporal, R. A. Forbes; privates, J. W. Aiken, Robert Deck, J. C. 17vin, J. H. McMaster, Conrad Shafer, J. C. Samson, John Smith.
Company D.—Sergeant, S. S. McCure, privates, Robert
Douthiti, Joseph F. Cook, Daniel Kenard, Joseph Wible
Company A.—Corporal James Bard, John Klotzbaker,
John Kerr.
The Stay death on beard the members E. B. Hele since

Accidental Death of Phiness Homans, Eng.—Violen Storm—Discomforts of Camp Life—What the Wounded Prisoners Say—Hastile Meeting of Brothers—The State of Feeling in Charleston, de.

Feeling in Charlesian, &c.

The friends of Phiness Homans, Exq., for some mouths pass a member of the newspaper staff in this department, will be painfully startled by the intelligence of his sudden death. While laboring under what seems to have been a temporary fit of imanity he walked overboard from the steamer Commopolities. tan, striking his temple against the guard as be de ed, sustaining injuries so severe as to deprive him occurred at two o'clock yesterday morning, while the steamer was lying at anchor at Edisto. A boat was instantly lowered, and he was speedily picked up and re moved to the cabin, where every attention that could be bestowed by medical men and stud friends was employed for his relief, but wishout effect. He died at any o'clock, falling asiesp as quietly and as peacefully as if it the bloom of health. His remains were enclosed in a simple ceffin, and, after dinner, as the Cosmopolitan was nearing Stono Inlet, Rev. Mr. French and the chapiain of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were fellow passengers of the deceased, conducted brief but impressive funeral services. His remains were subse-quently sent to Histon Head for interment. General Wright's forces came up from Edisto yaster

most violent storms I ever experienced, and camping for two nights without shelter from the drenching, chilling tayed partially on this account, and purtially by the de struction of a couple of bridges which he was obliged to reconstruct; and his delay in coming up occasioned some

layed partially on this account, and partially by the destruction of a couple of bridges which he was obliged to reconstruct; and his delay in coming up occasioned as meanatery with regard to the success of his incretions, and it was thought that he might have been met and driven back. However, he succeed clear of any opposing forces, and brought up his mest in remarkably good condition and spirits.

The weather is very fickle, and to keep nece with the alternate storm and sumbline requires a dozen changes of clothing in a single day. Our soldiers hear up under these trying influences with great good bunner, and accept their heriship. as part of their legithnate experience. They have not been called upon to do may lighting for a couple of days; but the gunboats in holly listentives, and in the Stone, mar Thomas Grimball's plantation, indulge in frequent shots at the woods where the rabels he concealed.

The wounded prisoner takes on Tuesday hat is doing finely, and converses readily with all who are permitted to see him. When captered he cried out that he had been lighting against his will, but it was evidently said to source kind treatment at our hands. He is at present, cortainly, one of the most ardent secresionists I have yet seen, and sucaks of the shilly of the confederacy to establish its footing as a nationality with a confidence which, after its long succession of reverses, is truly surprising. He admits that thariestem must fall, and that all the scapert towns must share its fate, but says that our successes can never be carried begond the range of our guaboats. "In the miand towns, in every mountain gass and regard ravine, at every grossing of the road, and at overy fording place," said he, "your people will be met, and harassed if not overcome, till you will be met, and harassed if not overcome, till you will be met, and harassed if not overcome, till you will be met, and harassed if not overcome, till you will be met, and harassed if not overcome, till you will be met, and harassed in the kerry is

was sent out, under the command of Colonel Screel, of the New York Volunteer Engineers, to ascertain the number and character of the forces on John Island, on the south hand of the colonial sent of the south hand of the south hand of the colonial sent of the colonial sent of the south hand of the colonial sent of the south hand of the colonial sent of the colonial sent of the south hand of the colonial sent of the the south bank of the Stone. Some four miles from Le-gareville a company of rebel cavalry was discerned, and our mounted men gave them chase, firing after them and bringing one from the saddle. They were too fleet, however, for their pursuers, and, after returning our fire, sped away and made their escape. On our return by another road we captured two of the rebel cavairy, with their hurses and equipments, who had strayed away from their comrades in the stampede our appear-Evans, with three squadrons of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, went down to Haulover Cut, about five miles this side of Edisto, on Friday moraling, to at-tack General Wright, and were much chagringed to flut that his march across the island had been successfully accommissed.

tack General Wright, and were much chagrined to find that his march across the island had been successfully accomplished.

A reconnoiseance on James Island, on Sunday last, made by Colonel Morrow, of General Hunter's staff, with a portion of the Massachusatts cavairy and the Fortysixth New York Volunteers, resulted in the killing of two and the wounding of eight of our party. The party set set early in the morning, taking the road to Tom Grimball's plantation for the purpose of feeling the enemy's right. After passing through the woods beyond Grimball's, which had been previously shelled by the gunboats, Colonel Morrow advanced about a nulle and a half without meeting the rebel pickets. Suddenly, while marching through a second forest, a gailing fire was eponed on his main column from either side, has skirmisher having been allowed to proceed without melestation. A lively affair ensued. The eveny appearing in large force, and our gunboats opening at the same time and iodging their "rotten shot?" nearer to our own men than to the rebels, something of a panie ensued, and for a few moments there was some unexampled "wild shooting" on the part of our minanty. They were reassured, however, by Colonel Morrow, who galiantly rallied them, and not only held his position, but drove the rebels back for about a mile. The artiflery, however, failed to come up, and he was compelled, as night came on, to retire. Major Wright, of General Hunter's staff, acting ald to Colonel Morrow, was severely wounded by a musket ball, which passed through the muscless of his thigh and lodged in his saddle bags. Colonel Morrow's horse was shot under him, and his belt torn off by a Minte ball. His escape was wonderful. The other casualties, a list of which I append, were confined to the Forty-sixth New York Volunteers.—

Private William Fichter, Co. K. Private Henry Depke, Co. B.

Private William Fichter, Co. K.
Private Henry Dopke, Co. B.
WOUNDED.
Lieutenant Schloetzer, Co. A, in hip.
Private John Kiltz, Co. A, aince dead.
Private Emil Krieg, Co. A, in the arm.
Private Samuel Longner, Co. B, in the scalp.
Private Samuel Longner, Co. B, in the breast.
Private Francis Koch, Co. B, in the breast.
Private John Meyer, Co. E, in the arm.
Another party, sent out on the same day towards the enemy's left, discovered a battery of four heavy guns at Seccessionville—a little hamlet about three miles heuce, almost in a line with Fort Johnson. The rebels have here constructed a lofty tower, from which they can keep a lookout on Folly Island river. From this tower battery they maintain a daily waste of ammunition, sending their shells and solid shot over towards our pickets and the gunboats in Folly Island river, but failing as yet to reach us. Near to this they have moored in the stream an old bulk, on which are mounted a couple of large guns, whose fire the Ellen and the Hale went up and silenced yesterday. The party set in the direction met no force of any numbers, but expured four pickets, from whom we have obtained some valuable information.

The weather is quite cool and bracing, and nearer in temperature to the Northern June than it has been before this season.

June 14, 1862. }
Advance of the Enemy—Our Pickets Driven In—Gallant
Regulas of the Enemy by the Perty-seconth New York and
Purty-fifth and Kinety-seconth Pennsylvania—The Fight
Famicious and Determined—Splendist Practice of Hamilton's Bullery—The Enemy's Low Hacey—Capture of a
Rebel Captain—Names of the Killed and Wounded on the
Union Side—Names of Rebel Prisoners Wounded—Rebel
Lous Seventy-five Killed and Wounded—Pickets Shot—
Especied Atlack of the Enemy—All Quiet as Yel—Naval
News. de., de.

Our forces have eccupied this point since monay land without any moiestation further than an occasional shot from the enemy's pickets, until yesterday afternoon, when the rebels appeared in strong force, with the appa-cent intention of driving us off the island. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the pickets of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers—who were posted

Forty-seventh New York Volunteers—who were posted afteen in number at the outer edge of a strip of woods, about half a mile from the shore—were suddenly surprised by the advance of the enemy. A few shots were unchanged, when our sentine is fell back to the open field on this side, where Company D, of the Forty-seventh, Captain McLionald, was stationed, with portions of compenies I and H of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania on the left, and another of the Ninety seventh Pennsylvania on the right. More our how made a stand driving back left, and another of the Ninety seventh Pennsylvania on the right. Here our boys made a stand, driving back the enemy with heavy loss. After a cossation of the fire for about twenty minutes, a rebell regiment, which proved to be the Forty-seventh Georgia Volunteers, came cautiously down through the underbrush and research the attack with great vigor. Meantime our position had been in a measure etrangliened by Company G, of the Porty seventh New York, and two additional companies of the Paonsylvania regiments, together with a rection of Hamilton's battery (regulars), which was pointed on may left.

dend by upon the field, and eight of their wounded, two of whom have since deal, were picked up and tenderly cared for.

The Forty-seventh Georgia Volunteers is the same regiment that not the Eighth Michigan as Wilmington bland on the 19th of April, and which proved itself at that time to be an organization repul to any in the robel service. It is commanded by tolonel Wilkams, a brother of whom—a captain—foil yesterday pierced by seven bullets, and dired in the hospital here this morning.

Light Company E. of the Third regular artillery (Hamilton's battery), or at least this portion of it engaged, made seems aptended shouts, and rendered effective service in properling the second on of the bush. Chyt. Hamilton received a builer and some backshot through his garments, but twist uniquired. Colonel Gens, of the Ninety-security Fernagrivania, who had command of our forces during the fight, rode galantly up and down the line accounted for only by the fight, escaped without harm. There were numerous other hardwardth escapes, to be accounted for only by the last that our fire was so rapid, and the smoke, in consequence, se dense, as partially to keep our men from view.

The list of our killed and wounded is below:

NEWL-WELLEY (1997). The list of our killed and wounded is below:

NEWL-WELLEY (1997). A Killed.

Henry Dune, Co. E.

Henry Dunn, Co. R. Edward Cockrene, Co. E. George Wright, Co. F. George Wright, Co. F.
Weundel.
George Wonderly, Co. B, left arm supprinted; doing well.
Sumed J. Buy, Co. B, suightly.
Invisamin English, Co. B, suightly.
Lean's Miller, Co. S, suversity,
itarry Thomas, Co. E, suightly.

Walter Powers, Co. D. seriously,
Pulver Kline, On D. seriously,
Pulver Kline, On D. seriously,
John Wanton, On D. seriously,
John Wanton, Co. D. seriously,
James Glassey, Co. D. stuphtly,
James Glassey, Co. D. stuphtly,
James Glassey, Co. D. seriously,
Yeary Hill, On O. dangarously,
Mather Fanning, Co. O. seriously,
**EXTY-SPIN PRESSOR
Thomas Job, Co. H. of Phistalary,
through the breast; merul.

of their departure. The Courier's despatches recount a bloody bottle at Richmond, which hasted two days, and allowever, thicks their area duty is to mount for the countries of the advantage of the rebest. The Courier, however, thicks their area duty is to mount for the countries and the strict of the advantage of the rebest. The Courier, had one of their many of the desire, the temperature with on. Pemberton, who had sent him to Richmond. With regard to the feeling in Charleston, the suggestion of the way, is a man of much intelligence, and can read and write-way, that it is nothing less that a patie. The women and children has not much an experimental and write-way that it is nothing less that a patie. The women and children hemselves and there wantables by the houry trains. They are nonmanarity expecting us to anter the city. We are at engarity at pushing the order to move on.

Headquarters, Striver's Division, J. Jakes imans, S. C., June 10, 1862.

Reconnoisance in Force on John Liand—Gen. Scena is Command of the Robit—Capture of Libel Caratry—Scientish on James Liand—Lita of Canastics—Discovery of a New Four Gun Battery and Ione—The Elles and Hale Shell. C. Out—The Weather, &c., &c.

Since my letter of four days ago there have been frequent reconneissance and a low, skirmishes, but no events of unusual maportance or significance to chronical and the last before us hourly increase. When this iron will be hot or when the final blow be struck it remains for the task before us hourly increase. When this iron will be hot or when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the final blow be struck it remains for the four when the fi

our advent.

An arrival from the North is daily looked for and lenged for. We have been for ten days without a mail.

Letter of a Soldier to, Ris Father.

lenged for. We have been for ten days without a mail.

Letter of a Soldier to Ris Father.

Letter of a Soldier to Ris Father to

guaboate, showing us their position and the weight of their notal.

Everything remains quiet at present, but we expect that operations will soon commence. It has rained here most of the time, which is a great drawback to us, and to-day the men have had the first chance of putting on dry clothing and to dry those that are wet. With heavy rains, and mind up to our knees, you may see that our prospects have been rather dampened.

I am proud to say that the Seventy-ninth regiment has saved our brigade from disgrace, for there is no doubt that if they had not acted as nobly as they did the enemy would have driven us back to our first position, giveneral Stevens complimented them very highly, and there is no doubt, from expressions made by him at the time, when our boys stood their ground against such odds, that he thinks them invincible. WM. W. GAGE, Company A, Seventy-ninth regiment N. Y. S. M.

Maximis, June 14, 1862.
The Granada (Memphis) Appeal of the 12th contain the following:-

Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston. The papers from that city this morning contain the particu lars of a sharp engagement on James Island on Tuesday afternoon, which continued until dark. Our forces con-sisted of three regiments and one battalion of infantry, and three batteries, under command of General W. D

Smith. and gunboats. Col. Williams, of the Forty-sixth Geor gla regiment, was mortally wounded. Our loss is estinated at from forty to sixty, principally Georgians that of the enemy is thought to be large. The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from the piece of woods they were trying to occupy. Col. Lamar, a Secessionville, kept up a fire on the enemy's boats and their land camps, and on Monday disabled a Yankee propeller. A federal prisoner taken on Monday reports faw more were expected shortly.

It was reported at Charleston that the steamer Cecil, from Charleston for Nassau, with cotton, had been captured by the enemy.

[Correspondence of the Jackson Mississippian.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27, 1862.

Disastrous and humiliating as was the fail of the gree
Crescent City, the effect of the event hereabouts ha
been most salutary. It has taught our people not to re
pose too blind a confidence in the defences which ou
military mea style impregnable; and it has spurred u
our entire population, civilians and soldiery, to redouble
and untiring efforts in order to place beyond hazard it
security of this noble city, which, in addition to its it
trinsic importance, possesses a political and revolt

and untiring efforts in order to place beyond hazard the security of this noble city, which, in addition to its intrinsic importance, possesses a political and revolutionary prestige, all its own, which has won for it the title of "The Cradle of the Rebelfon." The city is attoping for the terrible wrestle in which, somer or later, if the war leasts, it must engage. Gradually, but steadily, the non-combatant portion of the population is seeking refuge in the back country of this State and Georgia. Every train that leaves our depot for the interior is gorged with rafuges families and their furniture and effects. The up-country towns are aiready filled with women and children from Charleston and the seaboard generally, and, if the exclus continues at the present rate for a few weeks longer, the city will be literally reduced to its fighting population. Aiready one cannot walk in the streets without noticing the change that the last month has wrought. King street, the great retail thoroughfare, erst the scene of malituoinus crimitions, busy shopping and continuous remembrance, is now dull and comparatively deserted. The listery frader, the pride of Charleston, and unually the inverter resort of these who care to enjoy a walk, with the fresh sea breeze blowing in their faces, is now paced only by the sentinels in homespun; White Point cared, its Paradise of nurses and romping childron, on haby arring days, has become a regimental camp ground; and, its common with our Chample Mars, the "Citade traces" is now whitened by day with the tents, and lighted up by night with the camp free of our troops.

So frequent, of late, have been the desertions of knowing "castinations, covering that land approaches. The harbor entracts in guarried on either side by the transitions that the set good reason to doubt whether cream a facet of Monitors could ever run the gauntiet of voterribes a cream free good reason to doubt whether cream a facet of Monitors could ever run the gauntiet of voterribes a cream free good reason to doubt whe

prices.

We hear from Richmond that General Magruder has been appointed to enserance General Magruder has been appointed to enserance General Magruder, however, at his own request, will remain with his present command, under Johnston, until the big battle which is to settle the fate of Richmond has

THE LATEST NEWS FROM M'CLELLAN.

Foray of Rebel Cavalry Along the Pamunkey River.

Failure of an Attempt to Cut Off McClellan's Railread Communication.

BARBAROUS CONDUCT OF THE ENEMY

Stampede of the Followers of the Union Camps.

ARREST OF REBEL CIVILIANS.

UNION PRISONERS SENT TO SALISBURY, N. C.

McClellan's Headquarters, June 14-Eve The rebels yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's

Landing, on the Pamunkey river, about four miles above Az d some wagons and drove off the mules. Here their conduct is represented as barbarous, hav

Those who falled to make their escape were takes

From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view of burning the radroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into, killing two and wounding several. A colonel belonging to the Excelsion brigade was there taken belonging to the Excelsion brigade was there taken brisoner, but succeeded in making his secape during the night. A paymaster jumped from the train and his himself in the woods until morning, leaving \$125,000 is

proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New Kens Court House, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom's Bridge and James

river, about two o'clock in the morning.

The force that accomplished this was composed of fifteen hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under Gen. Stuart, most of whom were residents of this los cality, and therefore were no strangers to the roads. At White House, which is a rendezvous of sutlers and venders of small wares, a regular stampede took place. Licutenant Colonel Ingalls, commandant at that post, had all the corps ordered out, and posted in favorable post-The mail boat Nellie Baker, which left this morning was crowded with hangers en of the army and civilians,

who thought Fortress Monroe to be a more con climate.

of infantry, with artillery.

As soon as the facts were known pursuit by cavalry was minediately ordered, but the enemy having so much d

a start, only five were captured.

Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines, on suspicion of having given informs

A Richmond paper of the 12th inst. states that three thousand prisoners, taken by General Jackson from General Banks, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C. Is also states that of the one hundred and forty-two of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

Despatches from the Army of the Potomac, dated seven o'clock this evening, indicate that all is quiet in front ef

General Dix informs the department that the military The line to Fortress Mouroe is working well.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Release of Colonel Kane-The Fleet Still at City Point-Effect in Richmond of the News from Corinth and Memphis.

FORTERS MONROE, June 15, 1862. The Massachusetts arrived from City Point this after roon, whither she had been under a flag of truce. The result of the communication is unknown; but Colonel Kane, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles, who was captured by the rebels recently in the Valley of the Shenan doah, comes down as a released prisoner on parcle for exchange.

The Union fleet is still inactive at City Point, for reasons best known to the government.

The news of the naval fight on the Mississippi, the taking of Corinth and Memphis, and the advance of the Unionists into East Tennessee, has just been published in Richmond, and creates great consternation and de-

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROW, June 15, 1862.
The Captured Rebel Guerillas—Funeral of Captain Hopkins—Release of Licutement Colonel Kane, do
The boat from White House has just come down bringing a number of sick and wounded from the army; also the following prisoners, who were arrested by our forces on suspicion of having fired on the train of cars on Friday evening and firing several of our schooners:— J. B. Pierce, E. Christian, E. Ball, C. P. Pierson and

Dr. Harrison Lieutenant Colonel Rufus Ingalls, in sending down these prisoners, requests that they may be held in close confinement, as the proof against them is concinsive. Probably they will be asked to take the eath of allegiance and permitted to depart in pance. Nothing further of the attack has been heard, and it is conclusive that the rebel guerillas only made a desperate dash to obtain forage and provisions, which the famishing array of the rebels stand greatly in need of.

At the moment of my writing a refreshing shower prevails, which is appreciated by everybody, inarmuch as the weather to-day has been almost inaupportably hot. The wind has shifted, hadlwe will unacceptably have a heavy shower before midnight.

Yesterday afternoon Hugh J. Hopkins, of Company G. Captain Wood, was buried with military honors, the entire regiment turning out to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. This is the first death that has occurred in this regiment since its departure from New York.

The steamer C. V. Arrowsmith, which left here on Friday morning, in charge of Captain Millwood, with a flag of truce to City Point, returned this afternoon, bringing beck Lioutenant Colonel Kane, of the Bucktais Ritlen, and Captain Taylor, of the same regument, who were resemed on parole. Of course these gentlemen are not allowed to speak of their experience until regularly exchanged.

From our fleet in the James river I hear the moss cheerful accounts. Ne movement of importance has lately been made. Lieutenant Colonel Rufus Ingalls, in sending down

Battle in the Indian Territory, and

Defeat of the Rebels. KANNAN CTT, June 16, 1862.
Advices from Fort Scott of the 13th state that detach ments of the Second Ohio cavalry arrived at this place to-day, with one thousand bead of fine beef cattle and to-day, with one thousand head of nine beer cattle and eight hundred head of mules and horses, taken from Colonel Codes's command on the moveting of the 4th. Our forces, five thousand strong, in company with Robb's Second Indiana battery, under Colonel Charles Doubleday, made the attack at as early hour on the morning of the 4th, completely surprising the enemy. A part of Coffee's command is made up of Indians. All the munitions, camp equipage, &c., fell into our bands.
A regiment of Union Indians are expected in a day or two. They are to be nevry armed and equipped, preparatory to marching South.

Court Calendar - This Day.
Suprama Court - Cracus - Part J. Nos. 25, 1977,
added to calendar of Monday, June 16. Part II.
1914. added to calendar of Monday, June 16.